

THE CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY FOR 1874.

FOR 1874.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the TWELFTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the Daily Press Office, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1874" has been further augmented by a

OEROMO-LITHOGRAPH

OF A

PLAN OF THE CITY OF CANTON,

THE

FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF

SHANGHAI.

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the

NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE

AT THE PEAK:

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAG

(Designed expressly for this Work)

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,

and of the

THE COAST OF CHINA.

ALSO, THE

NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—

HONGKONG.

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

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the intent was less clear. Now the intention is that she was no Government boat in any sense which would lead to a presumption as to the rectitude of her intentions, and the particular kind of vessel was a Government boat would lead to precisely the opposite conclusion. She was not designed for the general protection of Chinese revenue; but she had a license to cruise about to protect the interests of the salt Commissioner, and in that license was specifically warned against going within the foreign boundary. When she is found deliberately doing so, there cannot be the remotest doubt that she came within the boundary to do what was illegal, according to the very basis upon which she founded her right to act at all, what she must have known to be illegal from the very terms of her own license, and above all, what would absolutely stop her from claiming any privilege from her Government license, seeing that the very words of that license show that it had no force within the waters under the jurisdiction of this Colony. Apart from every question of international law, the Government license to the boat, stopped her claiming any protection from Canton for anything she might do in Hongkong waters.

But lastly, the local Government rely upon the promise of the Viceroy that the men shall be summarily punished. This is delicious. The Viceroy was in no way called upon to protect the men according to terms of their license, but yet stepped forward without hesitation to do so because he found there was a likelihood of their being punished by the Supreme Court in this Colony. What is the Viceroy's desire on the question of punishment? If he wished the men punished, he would leave them in the difficulty, which they have deliberately incurred, but he is most anxious that they shall be sent to him; that is, that they shall be extricated from it. Chinese officials do not usually rush forward to accept responsibility for nothing, and it is, therefore, quite clear that the Viceroy was influenced in no small degree to act in the matter. If his object is to punish the men it is imagined that he desires to punish them more severely or less severely than they would probably be punished here? We do not suppose that the Government imagined the former, and it is, therefore, plain that they have come to the deliberate determination to let the men off with a less punishment—probably no punishment beyond an additional squeeze—from their own authorities, when the very license under which they acted prohibits them from doing what they did, when the very official claiming them admits they have violated our rights, and in a case in which it is clear they have violated the plainest principles of international law.

We fully sympathize with the regret expressed by the Canton-Jurors, that the Government did not follow the law to take its course. The public grounds for acting with firmness in cases of this kind are too notorious to need recapitulation. A vast amount of harm has been done to the Colony by the irregular action of Chinese cruisers, and the subject has just been under the investigation of a specially appointed Commission. Under such circumstances, it is astounding that the Government should have taken any course in a flagrant case. The junk was so totally caught firing in our waters, and the Canton-Jurors did it down "the entire course" was upon the prisoners to show that they did this with the authority of the Chinese Government. Seeing that their own license from what they call the Chinese Government distinctly prohibited them from collecting revenue within the Colony's waters, there is no possible doubt that they would have failed to show any such authority—and yet they are handed back to the Viceroy. The Chinese-Jurors summed up the whole matter in a few words. "If these boats had not the actual authority of the Chinese Government, it was piratical; if they had, it was a gross breach of international law for which they ought to answer." The license under which they acted not only did not give them authority to act as they did, but distinctly prohibited them from doing so; and it requires little penetration to force that, if the Chinese authorities are now called upon to give them to be, to answer for the breach of international law, they will point to this very prohibitory clause to show that the action of the junks was not sanctioned by the Chinese Government—and thus the junkmen will get clear upon the ground that they had Government authority, and the Viceroy on the ground that they were prohibited from doing what they did, and finally the astounding principle is established that it does not follow that a boat firing upon trading vessels within British waters is amenable to British law.

The Stock of Malva Opium in Bombay, on the 18th instant, was 600 chests.

The total settlements of Silk in Shanghai to the 20th instant, have been 56,900 bales.

Two cargoes from Calcutta, dated 18th inst., give the following as the Stocks of Opium on that date:—Patna, 2,100 chests; Benares, 330 chests.

About 1,800 chests of Malva opium were shipped from Bombay to the 18th instant, by the mail steamer. 1,200 chests for this port, and 600 for Shanghai.

The Opium Market in Shanghai, on the 18th instant, was steady. Price of Malva was Tls. 400 per chest, Patna Tls. 410 per chest, and Benares Tls. 405 per chest.

The steamship *Japon* from London is expected here to-day. It is stated that she will immediately after her arrival, proceed to Shanghai to load the new season's Tea at Hankow.

After the steamer *Zambesi*, the P. & O. S.S. *Yenida* will bring our English mails from Rome to the 1st instant. She left Bombay on the 18th instant, and is due here on the 6th June next.

The following are the latest Indian telegraphic quotations:—

OPPIUM.—Malva, cash price, Rs. 1,350 per chest; time price, Rs. 1,375 per chest. Cotton.—Market firm; price of Comrautawee Cotton, Rs. 150 per担. Bakhama—On China, 50 days sight, Rs. 225 per担. On London, 6 months sight, Rs. 111 per担. Ben Silver, 1001; Syce Silver, 1021; Gold Bar, 164.

Calcutta, 18th May, 1874.

OPPIUM.—Market steady; Patna, cash price, Rs. 1,350 per chest. Benares, cash price, Rs. 1,325 per chest; time price, Rs. 1,350 per chest. Cotton.—Market firm; price of Comrautawee Cotton, Rs. 150 per担. Bakhama—On China, 50 days sight, Rs. 225 per担. On London, 6 months sight, Rs. 111 per担. Ben Silver, 1001; Syce Silver, 1021; Gold Bar, 164.

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LATE TELEGRAMS.

REUTERS TELEGRAMS.

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AMERICA.—The Senate has passed the Free Banking Bill for the redemption of Greenbacks in 1,778 (18 or 19).

POLICE INTELLIGENCE. 18th May.

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

ROUTES AND VAGABONDS.

Inspector Lowing, with being a roving and vagabond, having found him loitering in a suspicious manner near the Tank beside Dr. Aden's house.

Complainant said he recognised the defendant as having been in goal before, and finding him acting in a suspicious manner took him into custody.

Defendant said that he accompanied his cousin to Chin-ling, when he asked him to wait there for him till he returned from the market in Tai-ping-shan.

Defendant was sent to point out his cousin, but this he would not do, and he was taken to goal as a roving and vagabond for one month, and ordered to find security in \$10, for three weeks.

Thirty strong, able bodied Chinese, in one case, were charged with being rovers, vagabonds and mendicants.

Inspector Barus said, yesterday at Yow-tan, he was not going to see the case, and on coming on to the case-house, saw there about noon the whole of the defendants who appeared to him to be unemployed, and with no visible occupation. He questioned them as to what they were doing, and they all replied that they were the head men. The next five were singing men, and the rest of the defendants were beggars under him. They had come from Tamsui. There was a bamboo theatre open at Yow-tan.

The first defendant said he himself had the next five defendants were singers and vendors of herb medicines. Their stock was in boxes at the case-house. They were on their road to Chin-ling. They had samples of Gensing with them. One of the samples a light-colored root was produced in the shape of a man, clothed about the joints with grains of rice and said to be a medicine for the cure of cholera. It did not grow like that, but it was shaped so.

The first six defendants were sent to Chin-ling in the past boat.

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